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PRIVATE RESIDENCES AT THE
OUTPOSTS
A Comprehensive and Complete
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NEWS OF THE FAR EAST
is given in the
**HONGKONG WEEKLY
PRESS,**
with which is incorporated the
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1.15 p.m. to 1.45 p.m. ... Every 10 minutes.

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4.00 p.m. to 5.00 p.m. ... Every 15 minutes.

5.00 p.m. to 6.00 p.m. ... Every 10 minutes.

6.00 p.m. to 8.00 p.m. ... Every 10 minutes.

8.00 p.m. to 8.45 p.m. ... Every 10 minutes.

8.45 p.m. to 9.00 p.m. ... Every 10 minutes.

9.00 p.m. to 9.45 p.m. ... Every 10 minutes.

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1.00 a.m. to 1.30 a.m. ... Every 10 minutes.

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All letters for publication should be written on one side of paper only. No anonymously signed communications that have already appeared in other papers will be inserted.

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HONGKONG OFFICE: 10A, DES VEAUX ROAD. LONDON OFFICE: 131, FLEET STREET, E.C.

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, NOVEMBER 17TH, 1908.

THE death of Her Majesty the EMPRESS DOWAGER OF CHINA, following so closely upon the death of the EMPEROR, creates some uneasiness in the public mind as regards a peaceful succession to the Throne. While the EMPRESS DOWAGER lived there was no reason to fear any attempt to upset the arrangement proclaimed last Friday. But now that the EMPRESS DOWAGER is no more the immediate future does not wear so peaceful an aspect. What is now thought possible is that Prince CHING, as Regent, should be succeeded by Prince CHING, as Regent, during the infancy of his young son whom the dying Emperor adopted as his son and heir to the Throne.

As was mentioned in yesterday's DAILY PRESS, there exists no law of hereditary succession in China, and it is left to the sovereign to appoint his successor from among the members of his family. Prince TUAN's son had the first claim to consideration and was, in fact, proclaimed Heir Apparent in 1898, but when, after the Boxer troubles, Prince TUAN was banished for life, his son was deposed and has since been living in Peking in honourable captivity. Ignoring his claims, the next possible candidate for Imperial succession was the baby who has now been proclaimed Em-

peror of China. Apart from the fact that the Regent went on the disagreeable expedition to Berlin to express the regret of the Throne for the murder of the German Ambassador in the streets of the capital, little is known of him. He has since been a Supernumerary Grand Councillor and a few months ago he became a member of the Commission of Constitutional Reform and of the Government Council. Prince CHING is not in the direct line of succession. He is an Imperial Clanman, however, was created a Prince of the second order in 1884 and of the first order ten years later. For the last quarter of a century the Prince has been prominently identified with the Government, and has held some of the highest offices in the State. He has been President of the Tsung-Li Yamen (under its old name as well as under its new designation) a Vice-President of the Imperial Clan Court, Grand Chamberlain, Director-General of the Board of Admiralty, and has held many high military appointments, including that of Comptroller-General of the Army Board. He stood high in Imperial favour, but was disliked by the late Emperor. Whether the dislike was mutual we do not know, nor are we able to say whether these relations exist between the veteran statesman and the late Emperor's brother, the present Regent. If so, this may to some extent explain the apprehensions which are now whispered. It must be remembered, however, that Prince CHING is old and feeble. His age is seventy-two, and he does not appear to be ever strong in health. His son, Duke Tsai-CHEN, was the special Ambassador to England on the occasion of the Coronation, and has occupied the post of President of the Board of Commerce, Minister of the Presence, and went on a special mission to Manchuria in the winter of 1906. He resigned all appointments in May 1907, and has since apparently been living a retired life. This talk of trouble over the succession naturally gives rise to speculation as to the attitude of the Army in such a contingency, and it is remarked as a coincidence which is probably more accidental than significant that YUAN SHI-KAI has obtained "sick leave." Prince CHING and YUAN SHI-KAI were associated together on the Army Reorganisation Council of 1903 and are intimate friends. That is all that can be said for the present.

So long as the EMPRESS DOWAGER remained alive things very likely would have gone on as before with every prospect of peace. The Court would have undergone very little change. It is to be gathered from the Edict announcing the choice of an Heir to the Throne that HER MAJESTY had hoped to live long enough to supervise the training of the infant for the great responsibilities he will be required to undertake. But this was not to be. The DOWAGER-EMPRESS appears to have died within a very few hours of the EMPEROR. This dual demise may be nothing more than a pure coincidence, but it is none the less fraught with serious possibilities. Prince CHING has been brought suddenly out of obscurity to become de facto the Supreme Head of the Empire, free to exercise his own will, unrestrained by those ideas of filial piety and respect which kept the late EMPEROR so absolutely under the thumb of his Imperial mother (by adoption)—a reverence and fidelity extolled by CHANG CHI-TECH in an ode as one of the late EMPEROR's greatest qualities. The present danger lies in this very freedom. The Chinese have a saying "a new Emperor will have a new Court." It is natural to expect that a new Emperor, or the Regent who acts for him, will have Ministers of his own choice, and in that event it would follow that there would be great administrative changes in the land. If there exists any dissension over the succession, such sweeping changes would be certain to bring forth the fire out of the smoke, and for that reason it is possible that no sudden and sweeping changes will be made. Nothing much is to be feared, we think, from the Anti-Manchu movement, which cannot be regarded as a powerful organisation, and her late Majesty's conversion to the views of the Reformers has taken out of the sails of the Anti-Manchu movement a great deal of the wind which forced it into favourable notice. For the present, however, all is doubt and uncertainty, all "in the lap of the gods," and there we must leave it, but not without a hope that the country will be saved from internecine strife which will retard progress and development which it is now the general wish in China to see steadily advanced.

The death is announced in England of Mr. H. E. Bush, senior, of Newchwang. A Hankow paper states that the hull of the s.s. Hanying which sank at Shanghai after collision with H.M.S. Flora, was insured with the Union Insurance Co. of Canton for £1,100,000 and the cargo for \$40,000 with the Mannheimer Versicherungs-Gesellschaft.

The autumn crop of rice is being harvested in the Shatin district. The result all round is a poor crop this season.

Mr. G. W. King, Police Magistrate at Shanghai, was married last week to Miss Helen Fanny Morphet, daughter of Mr. E. Morphet, barrister-at-law, of Hove, Sussex.

The cyclone or typhoon reported in our yesterday's issue was, according to the Manila Observatory report, S.S.E. of Guam on Sunday night. Its direction was then unknown to the Observatory.

The return of visitors to the City Hall Library and Museum for the week ending the 15th November, 1908, shows that of non-Chinese there were 231 to the Library and 152 to the Museum and of Chinese 166 to the former and 2,005 to the latter. The Library was, therefore, used by 447 persons and the Museum by 2,157.

The flags at Government House and at Headquarters House were half-masted owing to the death of the Emperor and Empress Dowager. It was a most noticeable fact and a matter for some comment that the s.s. "Wo Sang," Captain L. F. G. McC. Hussey, was the only British ship in the harbour, apart from the warships, that half-masted her flag yesterday.

A correspondent informs the Bangkok Times that grave fears are being entertained for the safety of a lot of the rice planted. In many cases the rice plants are flowering under water, and then the high winds recently experienced have blown large areas on the water. Fortunately the rains have ceased up-country and it is hoped that the water will begin to drain off the too heavily flooded fields.

Two gambling schools were placed before Mr. J. R. Wood at the Magistracy yesterday—37 men who were arrested at Shaukiwan, and another 13 who were arrested at West Point. One of the keepers of the school at Shaukiwan was fined \$50 and the case against the other was adjourned. The players were fined \$5 each. The keeper of the gambling house at West Point was fined \$50, and each of the players \$4.

An auction of race ponies was held at the Shanghai Horse Bazaar last week and prices ranged from £10 up to £15,000 for Kandahar Chief. In all seventy-two animals were disposed of. Kandahar Chief realised £15,000, Superb £3,500, Frosty Morn £2,600, Temerair £2,250, Gisher £2,050, Elitz £1,250, Mysore Chief £1,220, Portland £1,155, Kingsway £1,160, and Racedale £1,150.

An interesting function took place at the King's Park Range, Kowloon, yesterday afternoon when Major Kitchin and the officers of the Madras Regiment held an "at home" in connection with the United Services Rifle Association. His Excellency the Governor attended and distributed the prizes. The largest number of cups went to the Middlesex Regiment, the officers of the native regiments also coming in for a good share. Music added to the attractions of the afternoon. Cheers for His Excellency concluded the proceedings.

We have received a copy of the new Atlas of the Chinese Empire just published by Messrs. Morgan and Scott, Ltd. of London, in conjunction with the China Inland Mission. We can confidently say of it that no better atlas of the Chinese Empire can be purchased. It is the largest and cheapest that has ever been published. The maps have been drawn by Mr. Edward Stanford, and the atlas has been edited by Mr. John Bolton, F.R.G.S., of Mr. Stanford's firm, and Mr. Marshall Broomhall, B.A., editorial secretary of the China Inland Mission. The work has taken nearly three years to complete, and among the many advantages it possesses, the following may be mentioned: It is an entirely new work based upon the latest surveys, the compilation of the Royal Geographical Society, maps by the topographical section of the British War Office, charts by the Admiralty, surveys by the German and Russian War Offices &c., being used. It is the first atlas or map of China which has adopted the official spelling of the Chinese Imperial Post and Telegraph Offices. All telegraph stations, railways, Protestant Mission stations, treaty ports, and the rank of every city is indicated by special marks or type.

THE EFFECT OF A SIGNATURE. The action brought by Leung King, trading as Kwang Tack, against Leung Sing for \$1,107.95 for money lent or in the alternative goods supplied and moneys paid by the plaintiff was continued, the plaintiff having waived the sum of \$1,07.95 in order to bring his claim within the jurisdiction of the Summary Court. Mr. S. d'Almeida, from the office of Messrs. Goldring, Barlow, & Morrell, appeared for the plaintiff, and Mr. Otto Kong Sing appeared for the defendant.

The subject of the action was the expenditure involved in constructing a wharf at Kowloon, plaintiff asserting that he had supplied the money to procure the necessary material and producing promissory notes signed by the defendant.

The defendant alleged that he was only a foreman engaged by the plaintiff and denied having signed the notes.

His Honour asked defendant to write his signature which his Honour considered was identical with the signature on the promissory notes, and gave judgment for the plaintiff.

SUPREME COURT.

Monday, 16th November.

IN SUMMARY JURISDICTION.

BEFORE MR. H. H. J. GOMPERTZ (ACTING PRINCIPAL JUDGE).

THE EFFECT OF A SIGNATURE. The action brought by Leung King, trading as Kwang Tack, against Leung Sing for \$1,107.95 for money lent or in the alternative goods supplied and moneys paid by the plaintiff was continued, the plaintiff having waived the sum of \$1,07.95 in order to bring his claim within the jurisdiction of the Summary Court. Mr. S. d'Almeida, from the office of Messrs. Goldring, Barlow, & Morrell, appeared for the plaintiff, and Mr. Otto Kong Sing appeared for the defendant.

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His Honour asked defendant to write his signature which his Honour considered was identical with the signature on the promissory notes, and gave judgment for the plaintiff.

DEATH OF THE EMPRESS DOWAGER.

ALLEGED TO HAVE BEEN POISONED.

The Colonial Secretary courteously informs us that the Government is in receipt of a telegram stating that both the Empress-Dowager and the Emperor of China are dead.

Confirmation comes to us from our Peking correspondent as follows:

PEKING, November 16th.

The Empress Dowager of China died yesterday, the 15th inst.

It is rumoured that she was poisoned by someone connected with the Anti-Manchu movement.

We are indebted to Miss Carl's intensely interesting book "With the Empress-Dowager of China" for the following information regarding Her Majesty. Miss Carl was invited to the Palace in 1903 to paint Her Majesty's portrait. She lived in different places of their Celestial Majesties for a few months and her interesting narrative shows that she had opportunities of becoming acquainted with life at the Chinese Court such as no other foreigner can claim.

Miss Carl had no idea of writing a book when she left the Palace, as she well knew that it would be looked upon as a flagrant breach of hospitality, but the statements ascribed to her in the newspapers moved her to write in her own defence as well as in the defence of her august patroness, "a full and translation" of her life at the Palace and her experiences while painting the portraits of Her Majesty. The Times for instance had written of the Empress-Dowager: "Some one has said she has the soul of a tiger in the body of a woman, and Miss Carl found the old lady shrewd and temperamental." Miss Carl, on the contrary, found her a charming hostess, considerate of the comfort of those around her and readily sympathising with sorrow.

Miss Carl saw her under all circumstances, "at audiences, and in private, in anxiety and sorrow and in joy." Again: "She was too great a lover of Nature in all its phases to be cruel and heartless, and I am convinced she is genuinely kind. She apparently greatly admired intelligence, and goodness always seemed to appeal to her. She was ever a fascinating study, and her magnetic personality was full of charm. I found her thoroughly human and perfectly womanly."

A PEN PORTRAIT. We saw upon her shoulders a head with really beautiful hands, daintily small and high-arched in shape; a symmetrical, well-formed head, with a good development above the rather large ears; jet-black hair, smoothly parted over a fine, broad brow; delicate, well-arched eyebrows; brilliant black eyes, set perfectly straight in the head; a high nose, of the type the Chinese call "noble," broad between the eyes and on a line with the forehead; an upper lip of great firmness, a rather large but beautiful mouth with mobile, red lip, which, when parted over her firm white teeth, gave her smile a rare charm; a strong chin, but not of exaggerated firmness and with no marks of obstinacy. Had I not known she was nearing her sixty-ninth year, I should have thought her a well-preserved woman of forty. Being a widow, she used no cosmetics. Her face had the natural glow of health, and one could see that exquisite care and attention were bestowed upon everything concerning her toilet. Personal neatness and an excellent taste in the choice of becoming colours and ornaments enhanced this wonderfully youthful appearance, and a look of keen interest in her surroundings and remarkable intelligence crowned all these physical qualities and made an unusually attractive personality.

AS A RULER. She had the good of China at heart and was really a patriot; in fact, I observed more patriotism, more National pride among the people I saw at Court, than I ever noticed elsewhere in China. I feel convinced the Empress Dowager has strong National feeling and really loves her country, and is as patriotic a Chinese as there is in China. When there were internal troubles, or exterior complications, she seemed to be really worried and to grieve, as if it were a personal thing. She made mistakes, of course, and grave ones, but when it is remembered that her knowledge of what takes place "outside," comes entirely from the reports made to her, that she has no opportunity of seeing things for herself, it seems wonderful she does not make more.

Last winter a new scheme of taxation, by which the revenue would be largely increased and which taxation would be scarcely felt by the people, was presented to Their Majesties for consideration. Her Majesty soon grasped the entire scope of the scheme and thought it good and feasible; but though the payment of the foreign indemnity made it imperative to increase the revenue by every means possible, she hesitated over the inauguration of this new scheme, fearing it might give the common people, for it is not the laws that oppress the people in China. This is done by the officials who enforce them.

She evidently realised this, and she officials have of "squeezing" the people, and she wished to be assured of the manner in which this taxation would be enforced before she gave her consent to the scheme. At the first presentation to her of this plan of taxation, she repeated several times, "I fear it may harass the people; we cannot harass the people; they have enough burdens to bear." She was not so particular about not harassing the Officials, for they were called upon all over China to make great contributions to the Imperial Treasury for the purpose of assisting in paying the foreign indemnity.

Notwithstanding her penetration of character, her naturally good judgment, she made mistakes in her appreciation of those who surrounded her; but this was not strange, for she had almost no opportunity of seeing them in their true light. She was a good physiognomist, but one cannot always trust to physiognomy. She was in habit of giving all who surrounded her a certain amount of latitude, until they came to rely on her favour and revealed themselves in their true light to her. Then she would quickly suppress them or cast them aside. This often seemed cruel and heartless. She sometimes would take another's estimate of a character which she had favourably judged, for, of course, there is a great deal of jealousy and intrigue among her entourage, and she was influenced by reports that she heard; for she was obliged, in order to form an opinion, to listen to the gossip of the Palace. Her own penetration, however, would generally come to her aid and, in the end, her judgment would right itself.

She had strong prejudices, and often allowed herself to be deceived by the favourites to whom she had given her confidence. After several preliminary trials of their character, and when she thought she had arrived at a proper estimate of it, she was an easy victim. These favourites could then act with impunity, and she was sometimes made the dupe of their schemes. Thus Ministers, courtiers, friends, and attendants, who had once thoroughly established their positions with her, could often get the advantage of her and impose upon her natural acquiescence. She could be most sarcastic, sometimes cruelly so, but I generally found there was some reason for her sarcasm. She was very impulsive and had her share of temper, but there was never any unkindly display of it. When she was angry her voice was never raised; it simply lost its silvery sweetness and took the quality of some ordinary metal, and she was always quiet and well-bred.

From what I saw of the Empress Dowager, it seemed to me she would not brook interference in the accomplishment of a design she had set her heart upon—that she would not hesitate even at crushing an individual who stood in the way of the realization of some plans she had fixed upon. But her judgment was so good, she did not decide upon a thing unless she felt it was absolutely imperative to carry it out.

As far as tact and social savoir, she is remarkable. I never knew any one to possess these qualities to a greater degree. At her first audience to foreigners, Sir Claude MacDonald, in reporting it, spoke of the Empress Dowager as "a kind and courteous hostess, who displayed both the tact and softness of a womanly disposition." Lady Susan Twynley says of her: "Where has she learned the ease and dignity with which she receives her European guests?" These opinions of her social tact, so far as I could learn, are held by all the members of the Foreign Legations in Peking.

When received in special audience by their Majesties, on his visit to Peking, he was accompanied not only by the German Minister and his staff, but by a number of officers as his personal escort. This made an unusually large number of presentations necessary. I have been told that at the audiences of the Diplomatic Corps, where only gentlemen were present, the Empress Dowager had a sort of shyness and did not show the same ease of manner as when she received the ladies. But at this audience of the young Prince she became interested in talking with him, and I heard one of the gentlemen who was present say it was the first time he had seen Her Majesty thoroughly at ease at one of the audiences to the Diplomatic Corps, and that on that day she was perfectly charming, seeming to take the liveliest interest in questioning the young Prince, and conversing with him in a motherly way, and that he then realized to its full extent her wonderful charm and her great social instinct.

THE MOURNING. The proclamation of the death of an Emperor of China is usually made about ten days after the event, during which time arrangements for the succession have been completed. Then the people must go into mourning for a hundred days, an injunction which is, in the cities at least, strictly observed. During this period no weddings are allowed to be celebrated, and no festivities of any kind are allowed. The Regent and Emperor must wear mourning for three years.

There are no accession or coronation ceremonies, the simple announcement of the name of the new Emperor being all that marks the change.

PAPAL JUBILEE.

Yesterday was the fiftieth anniversary of the priesthood of His Holiness the Pope, and the occasion was honoured by Catholics in Hongkong with becoming celebrations. Those took place principally at the Roman Catholic Cathedral. High Pontifical mass was celebrated in the morning, the officiating prelate being His Lordship the right reverend Bishop D. Pozzoni, assisted by the Very Rev. Fr. Robert, Procurator of the Mission Etrangères; the Rev. Fr. Agostini, Spada and Leong as Deacons, and the Rev. Fr. Lu as sub-deacon. At 5.30 p.m. the hymn "Te igitur" was sung, after which Bishop Pozzoni delivered a short sermon in English, in which he sketched the sacerdotal and pontifical life of the Pope, dwelt on his virtues, and dealt with the question of apostolic succession. This was followed by an exposition of the Holy Sacrament, to Deum and Benediction. The choir sang selected hymns in conclusion.

At night the front of the Cathedral was beautifully illuminated with lanterns and electric bulbs. The most prominent design was the papal cross, the crown and keys, beneath which stood a representation of His Holiness flanked by huge Chinese characters. The compound was presented a very animated appearance, large crowds attending the fancy fête. Above the main door was an illuminated photograph of His Holiness in his robes. The band of the Rajputs enhanced the pleasure of the evening.

THE INTEGRITY OF CHINA.

LONDON, November 16th.

The United States is negotiating a convention with Japan for the maintenance of the integrity of China.

NEW PRIMATE.

LONDON, November 16th.

The Right Rev. Cosmo Gordon Lang, Bishop of Stepney, has been appointed Archbishop of York.

COTTON TRADE DISPUTE.

LONDON, November 16th.

Mr. Winston Churchill, the President of the Board of Trade, has proposed a conference between masters and operatives of the cotton trade.

KAISER AND CHANCELLOR.

LONDON, November 16th.

The meeting between the Kaiser and Prince Buelow has been postponed owing to the death of Count Hulsenshaesler, aide-de-camp to His Majesty. Much anxiety is felt in Germany.

NEAR-EASTERN SITUATION.

LONDON, November 16th.

Grave frontier incidents have arisen between Austria, Servia and Montenegro.

PORTUGAL AND THE FAR EAST.

LONDON, November 16th.

It is reported that Portugal is sending two cruisers and two gunboats to Macao.

BISHOP AWDRY.

LONDON, November 14th.

Bishop Awdry has been forbidden by his doctors to return to Tokyo.

A STOLEN BICYCLE.

LONDON, November 14th.

The Socialists have proposed in the Reichstag that the constitution be amended, by making the consent of the Reichstag necessary for the declaration of war. The chief topic in Berlin is Herr Koelnisch's severe condemnation of the Emperor's absence from Berlin at the present crisis and his apparent indifference thereto.

A STOLEN BICYCLE.

Private Webb of the Middlesex Regiment was charged before Mr. J. H. Kemp at the magistracy yesterday with the larceny of a bicycle.

When asked how he pleaded, defendant said he had "a couple of drinks in." It was the first time he had ever had any beer, and he did not know what he was doing. All he could remember was going with a Chinaman to the Police Station at Hangleton.

Acting-Inspector Watt informed the Court that defendant hired the bicycle for one hour, and later tried to sell it to a native at the Hangleton market for 85. The Chinaman was willing to buy the machine, but took the defendant to the Police Station to sign a receipt. At the station the defendant gave a wrong name and told several different stories as to how the bicycle came into his possession.

His Worship—Was he the worse for liquor? Inspector Watt—No, your Worship. The complainant in the case gave evidence as to hiring the bicycle to the defendant, who signed a chit (produced) for it.

A Chinese witness deposed that the defendant approached him and asked him to buy the bicycle for 810. Witness said he had not so much money, and defendant said he would let him have the machine for 85. Witness then took him to the Police Station to get him to sign a receipt. The defendant was not under the influence of liquor at the time.

Inspector Watt's testimony was to the effect that the defendant said he bought the bicycle on the time payment system. He was anxious to sell it because he was badly in want of money. When asked his name defendant at first said he was Private Williamson of "B" Company, the Buffs, and was stationed at the Sanatorium above Bowen Road. When the Inspector approached the telephone defendant asked him if he was going to make inquiries, and on being answered in the affirmative, admitted giving a wrong name and address, and further stated that he had hired the bicycle. After being cautioned, the defendant made a statement.

When asked how he came to be in the case, defendant said he was cycling along the road and fell off his machine. A Chinaman said to him, "You no can ride, you wantee sell?" Defendant said he would take 85 for the machine, and the intending purchaser took him to the Police Station to sign a receipt.

After further evidence had been called, the defendant said he had no intention of stealing the bicycle or trying to sell it. He called at the Police Station to leave the machine there, as he did not know where the shop was from which he had borrowed it.

His Worship, after considering the evidence, sentenced him to three weeks' imprisonment with hard labour.

LICENSING COURT.

A meeting of His Majesty's Justices of the Peace was held at the Magistracy yesterday afternoon to consider applications for adjutant and publican licences. Mr. J. R. Wood presided, the other Justices present being Messrs. D. W. Treiman, G. N. Orme, A. Shelton Hooper, W. Bowen Rowlands and the Rev. F. T. Johnson.

The first application was from G. Bertolone for an adjutant licence to sell by retail intoxicating liquors at 37, Queen's Road Central.

The Chairman stated that there was a discussion at the annual sessions about adjutant licences in general. There were three applications for adjutant licences—one for a Japanese restaurant in Connaught Road; one for Weismann's; and the third for Mr. Bertolone. At the previous meeting the Japanese licence was considered first. There had been a conviction recorded against the licensee for a breach of the conditions, and the police objected formally to the granting of the licence. The matter was discussed, and the general view seemed to be that whatever treatment should be dealt out to the Japanese restaurant should be dealt out also against Messrs. Bertolone and Weismann against both of whom summonses were impending. The view then expressed was that the Japanese licence should be renewed, and it was renewed. It was also considered by the Justices that what-ever conviction should be recorded against the licensee of Messrs. Weismann and Bertolone should not be a bar against the granting of licences again; and Weismann's licence, then before the Justices, was granted. Since that meeting summonses had been issued against Weismann and Bertolone, and in the latter case a conviction had been recorded, but the Chairman understood that that conviction should not be considered as a bar to the granting of the licence. Quite apart from the conviction for breach of conditions of his licence, another question was raised in a personal discussion between the Chairman and Captain Bailey, and that was that the licence held by Bertolone differed in some measure from those held by the Japanese restaurant and Weismann's. In the case of the two latter restaurants meals were the main items in the business, drinks being served as an adjunct to meals. He understood that Bertolone's shop was a confectionery establishment, and was not run for the purpose of supplying meals. Therefore a licence issued to him to sell intoxicating liquors was an adjunct to his business as a confectioner. That meant that if he sold a bun or some pastry he was entitled to sell a drink with it.

Mr. Johnson—Has Mr. Bertolone had a licence before?

The Chairman—A licence was granted to him during last year.

Mr. Hooper—It is current now. As far as I understand the law it is not necessary for meals only to be served, and for the liquor to be adjunct to meals.

The Chairman—The licence must be an adjunct to the business, whatever the business is.

Mr. Hooper—The ordinance says it may be an adjunct to a confectionery business. If that was the intention of the Legislature I don't think it is for us to inquire as to the extent of the meal, as to whether it is ham or sandwiches, or a bun, or anything else. As to whether it is a public house or not, that is another matter.

The licence was granted, and Mr. Bertolone was given to understand that, if there was a further breach of the conditions, the Justices would refuse to renew it in future.

The next application was from I. Grauman for a publican's licence at 242 and 244, Queen's Road Central, under the sign of the Central Hotel.

Mr. M. J. D. Stephens represented the applicant.

The Chairman stated that this was an old licence. The applicant's premises had been condemned by the Public Works Department, and the Justices were asked to grant a licence to commence on December 1st this year. Before a licence was granted it was usual for the police to visit the premises and report as to whether they were suitable. No such report was before the Justices, and no such report was possible in connection with these premises as they were condemned.

The Chairman's personal opinion was that this application ought to be adjourned for two months.

Mr. Hooper thought they could grant the licence as was done at home, but that it should not take effect until a certificate had been issued stating that the premises were in order.

Mr. Stephens said the premises were at present under repair, and would be ready for occupation by the 30th instant. The applicant had to remove very suddenly some weeks ago to 78, Queen's Road Central, in consequence of a report by the Public Works Department.

The hearing of the application was adjourned until the 30th instant.

The same applicant then applied for permission to remove the business carried on by him from 242 and 244 to 78, Queen's Road Central and Mr. M. J. D. Stephens appeared on his behalf.

The Chairman—This application, I presume applies from the present time until November 30th.

Mr. Stephens—Yes.

Mr. Hooper—Was not this application on the list we considered the last time?

The Chairman—No. The former application was for a licence at 78, Queen's Road Central, from December 1st. This application is for authority to remove the licence already existing from 242 and 244 to 78, Queen's Road Central.

Mr. Stephens—It is only a temporary licence.

The Chairman stated that a petition had been received from Mrs. Oliver of the New Travellers Hotel, objecting to the granting of the application.

Mr. Stephens—I think when she sent that in she was under the impression that the business was going to be there always. Considering it is only for a fortnight I don't think it will injure anyone in that vicinity very much, and I don't think Mrs. Oliver should have such a control of that part of the town as to object to anyone else going there. In the meantime my client is paying the Government the licence fee, and is paying the expense of two houses. The house is a well ordered house, the police report favourably on it, and they have no objection to his remaining where he is for that little time. The applicant has only lately gone into this class of business, and I don't think it is congenial to him, but having money invested in it he cannot drop out of it. As far as I can see they are most respectable people, and I don't think much notice should be taken of the objections of Mrs. Oliver and Mr. Green.

The Chairman had just announced that the Justices would consider their decision in private when Messrs. F. B. Deacon and John Hastings entered the Court, and stated that they appeared to oppose the application.

Mr. Deacon—I want to take the preliminary objection that Mr. Stephens is out of order in making this application now. At the general meeting the other day this application was made and rejected by the Justices.

Mr. Deacon—I speak with deference, your Worship, but I think it was.

The Chairman—The application considered at the Annual Licensing Sessions was for a licence for a year commencing from December 1st. The present application is for the removal of a licence already existing to the present premises.

Mr. Deacon—If my memory serves me Mr. Stephens stated, when he made his former application, that, if it was not granted, he would ask to be allowed to stay in his temporary place for the time being.

The Chairman—I won't guarantee to repeat what Mr. Stephens did, or did not say on that occasion.

Mr. Hastings—He asks for permission to remove, but does not say for any limit of time.

The Chairman—The time is limited by law to the 30th November.

Mr. Hastings, who appeared on behalf of Mr. Green of the Criterion Hotel, stated that his Green of the Criterion Hotel, stated that his objections were set out on a former occasion. What he said was that if the applicant wished to remove from his licensed premises he should remove to some of the houses adjoining. There were places in that vicinity, and that showed that the object of this application was not bona fide. It was for the purpose of taking away the business from the houses in the neighbourhood to which he wanted to move. His client objected strongly, and with good reason, to the applicant planting himself right between two houses with the object of taking the business away from those two.

Mr. Stephens said there was nothing to show that he went there with the intention of taking business from Mr. Green or Mrs. Oliver. There was no house he could have taken for the purpose of his business near the site of his old premises, and there was nothing brought before the Justices to show that there was a house in that neighbourhood. In the ordinary way a licensee found a house to let, and took it. He did not think the adjoining premises should do him the police saw no objection. Time would pass very quickly, his client's house was a very respectable one as far as reports went, and he thought the Justices would not be desirous of affecting the applicant more than they could help as he paid the Government a large licensing fee. The house had been shut since the annual meeting. If the Justices once allowed such parties as Mr. Green and Mrs. Oliver to have rights to certain part of the town, some day the Government would have to compensate them to get rid of them altogether.

The Justices considered the application in camera, and, on the Court reopening, the Chairman announced that they had decided to refuse the application.

THE DIPLOMAT AND THE BORE.

A good story is told by Sir Algernon West in his "Recollections" illustrative of the diplomatic talent of the late Sir Henry Drummond Wolff. They were sitting in the portico of the Athlone when a notorious bore appeared. Wolff was equal to the occasion, and shook hands with the intruder warmly, saying, "Good-bye, good-bye." The bore was so taken aback that he speedily retreated.

MANILA'S NEW WATER SUPPLY.

Manila's new water supply was turned on last week. The Governor-General turning the wheel which gave to the city its new supply. "Morning" he said, "this is the heading given in a Manila contemporary to the report of the Mariquina River 20 miles northeast of Manila. The watershed above the point of diversion covers about 140 square miles of mountain and forest and is withdrawn from settlement. Private property within this reservation will be expropriated, and the entire district will be freed from human contamination." The reservoir is rectangular in plan and measures 509 by 764 feet and is 20 feet deep. Its capacity is 50,000,000 gallons. Its construction involved the excavation of 275,000 cubic yards of material, the placing of about 9,000 cubic yards of concrete, and the use of about 120,000 pounds of steel.

The dam is 400 feet long on the crest and about 35 feet in extreme height. It is built of cyclopæan masonry, or concrete in which large stones are embedded. Behind the dam will be a storage basin which will serve the city during the dry months when the discharge of the river is insufficient to meet the city's needs.

The cost of the completed work is about P5,000,000 as far as the Deposit, and the distribution system to be installed throughout the city will cost about P1,000,000 additional.

The Atlantic, Gulf and Pacific Company were the contractors for the building of the pipe, tunnel, and conduit, the Matson, Lord and Baker Company for the reservoir and dam.

Mr. Salvador Parris is the subcontractor for the dam, and the Manila Construction Company has completed the reservoir and gatehouse.

The new system supplies 22,500,000 gallons of water each twenty-four hours—enough to give every man, woman, and child in the city 100 gallons per day.

NEW Y.M.C.A. BRANCH AT WANCHAI.

A branch of the Y.M.C.A. at 177, Wanchai Road, at its junction with Observation Place, was opened last night, by Dr. A. P. Wilder, the American Consul-General. The branch is intended for youths who reside in the east of the island and will be conducted by the youths themselves under an advisory committee of the Y.M.C.A. Two rooms comfortably furnished and a bath room have been opened. There was a good attendance at the opening ceremony.

Dr. Wilder said—We did follow a very well, so strong and especially so rich in possibilities. I have had my chance; he can do what he will with his life. He can study Chinese a couple of hours a day, and in a decade or two be one of the half dozen sinologists of the Empire. He can make a specialty of silk and in time be known in the markets of the world. He can study law and rise to power. He may think of medicine and nothing else for a period of years, and almost raise the dead. He may control his temper and passions, and get such a mastery of himself that power seems to emanate from him, and men do what he says. A splendid thing to be a boy and to have the world before one. But, says one, not many boys do become business magnates and great surgeons and kingly men. But that's because they are not willing to pay the price. It's a long hard road to the best success and only a few are willing to tread it; most boys prefer to go with the crowd and decline the study, the waiting, the privations, the sacrifice, the neglect. But the marvel is that to you boys the door is open. The only question is whether you are willing to seek the high things, or will be content to drift. If you come from a home where the atmosphere is stimulating, where the father plans good things for you and the mother studies to make your evenings profitable, so much is in your favour. If these things are absent, you will have to work the harder. Boys are imitative, like monkeys (laughter). They do what others do. Hence the importance of having good models. Surround a boy with bad books, bad talk, loose conversation about women, and you get a loafer and a tough young man. Interest him in wholesome things, mechanics, sports, travel, and you get earnestness and kind ambition. A boy becomes like his model. If he envies the dissipated man—if that is his ideal of success—the boy will grow in time to act and think like him; even to look like him. We all get what we want in this world. If his ideal is to be strong and alert and to have a hand in the good things of life, he will come to this. The Y.M.C.A. work is designed to give boys a chance in Hongkong to spend their evenings profitably and to know what is going on in the world that is worth while. But we cannot do more than provide the place and some good company; the rest is up to you. Boyhood stands at the cross-roads. A boy who was hanged last year, started as a good boy. The letters from his mother and sister show that he was a most affectionate and devoted son. It required only a half dozen years of reckless living to change this good son into a brutal murderer. With his strong athletic body and strong will—and he had these—the man who was hanged might have been a leader among men; he might have healed the sick, or been a helpful influence to a whole city; or led great numbers of weaker men to the best things. But he threw off the bridle; he thought the laws of nature and God could be trifled with and proved once again that "The wages of sin is death." This work means that Hongkong grown-ups are interested in you boys of Wanchai. We want you to be good in your games; to be dutiful in school; loyal to your King; ambitious to make Hongkong a better, nobler city; and determined to make the most of yourselves. Don't be content with small things—aim to lead. If your parents are poor, aim to surround them in their old age with comfort. If they had little schooling, find a night school and determine to have at least one educated in the family. If you knew the story of the heads of these Hongkong business firms, you would be surprised how many of them came through the valley of hard work and poverty and discouragement, such as beset you of you. They persevered. Many others let go, and drifted and preferred a good time now to success in the future. Youth is a glad time thing, but there is something serious about it; for you boys are dealing with destiny.

On the call of Mr. Rickotts, Dr. Wilder was thanked for his address.

BESIEGED BY CANNIBALS.

NOVELIST'S ADVENTURE IN THE PACIFIC.

News has just come to hand by way of Sydney of a remarkable adventure experienced by Jack London, American novelist, and his wife, during a cruise they are now making in the Pacific.

Mr. London's yacht, the *Shark*, is a small, became disabled and as the pieces of machinery required to re-equip it had to come from Sydney, the vessel was laid up on the island of Guadalcanal. Mr. and Mrs. London subsequently decided to board a labour-ferreting vessel, and his wife were carried one night on to the island of Malakula, the gory doings of whose inhabitants outside the wildest fiction.

According to the story told to the Sydney Press by the officers of H.M.S. *Cambrian*, Mr. and Mrs. London were stranded on the reef for two days and two nights, during which time they were surrounded by the canoes of the hideous man-eaters. The novelist was fully armed, as were the crew of the *Minota*, but the savages were so treacherous and numerous that watch day and night had to be kept to avert surprise and a hideous death.

The safety of the party during the time taken to refit the *Minota* was more due, however, to Mr. Canfield, one of the few missionaries in the Pacific who have influence over the natives of Malakula. Mr. Canfield induced the mission boys to form a bodyguard for the protection of the *Minota*'s passengers and crew. Eventually the *Minota* was made seaworthy again, and the peril disappeared.

THE BRITISH MERCHANT SERVICE.

IS IT ENGLISH OR FOREIGN MANNED?

Whilst the eyes of the British nation are for ever turned to the development and increased efficiency of the Navy one hears little and learns little every year of what is occurring in our Mercantile Marine. Is it advancing or retrogressing, or does it maintain a stationary condition? It is to be feared that the latter is the case, for since that doughty champion of Mercantile Jack, Samuel Plimsoll, died, little has been done to improve the status of the average sailor who throws his lot with the merchant service. This is a deplorable but easily demonstrable fact if one were to take the trouble to make close inquiry into affairs as they at present stand. The value of the Mercantile Marine to the British nation is incalculable, measured by what it has done for the Empire in the past and is doing at the present day. The welfare of the British seaman and the maintenance of British commercial supremacy were always nearest to the heart of the greatest sailor since the world began, and Nelson's valiant spirit would be glad to welcome any movement that had for its object the alleviation of the perils and hardships which fall to the lot of the British sailor, to be man-of-war's man or plain Mercantile Jack.

"The British sailor," said Sir John Fisher on a certain public occasion, some five years ago, "is the best man in the world, the finest material ever produced by great people." Admiral Lord Charles Beresford, in a letter to the Nelson Centenary Memorial Committee, which appeared in the "Times" wrote: "The Empire depends for its existence on the gallantry, readiness of resource, and indomitable energy of the Mercantile Marine, who, under all conditions of difficulty and stress of weather, ensure the punctual delivery of food and raw material." In these few words Lord Charles sums up one of the most important duties which devolve upon the Mercantile Marine and the Navy acting conjointly. How difficult a task this might turn out to be in the event of war with a Merchant Service manned mostly by foreigners may be gathered from the following figures.

THE PROPORTION OF FOREIGN SAILORS.

The number of men employed in the Mercantile Marine may be roughly returned at 209,000, of whom 38,000 are English, and 171,000 are foreigners—Norwegian, Swedish, Danish, German, Italian, Greek, or Spanish.

Foreigners are deducted from the total number of men employed in the Mercantile Marine, and the remainder is the number of British seamen. The British seamen are divided into two classes—masters and mates, and the remainder are the crew. The British seamen are divided into two classes—masters and mates, and the remainder are the crew. The British seamen are divided into two classes—masters and mates, and the remainder are the crew.

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THE MANILA CATTLE TRADE.

AN AMENDED REGULATION.

The Bureau of Agriculture, Manila, has issued an amended rule with regard to the importation of infected animals which reads as follows:—

RULE II.

1. Whenever any domestic animals, as defined in section 1 of Act 1760, arrive in any port of the Philippine Islands from any foreign port and are found to be infected with or exposed to any dangerous or infectious disease, as defined in Section 2 of Act 1760, such animals will be prohibited from landing except as hereinafter provided.

2. Imported animals found to be infected with or exposed to anthrax, or arrival in any port of the Philippine Islands will not be allowed to land, but must be taken, with all effects pertaining to them, beyond the jurisdiction of the Philippine Islands.

3. Whenever any domestic animals, arriving at the port of Manila from any port, are found to be infected with rinderpest or foot and mouth disease, the Director of Agriculture will grant special permission for the discharge, of any or all of such animals from the vessel or vessels on which they may be held at the port of Manila under the supervision of an authorized representative of the Director of Agriculture, until such time as they may be exported or slaughtered as hereinafter provided.

4. Any vessel which carries animals, as provided in Section 3 of this rule, will be regarded as a quarantine corral and subject to the rules and regulations governing the same; provided that no animals held in quarantine on such vessel, lighter or water-craft will be permitted to land, except for immediate slaughter until the expiration of the minimum quarantine period required under the provisions of Section 1 of Rule I, General Order No. 10.

5. The Director of Agriculture will allow animals, so held in quarantine at the port of Manila, to be landed at a point designed by him as near as practicable to the Municipal slaughter house and to be conducted by the shortest practicable route, to be approved by him, into such slaughter house and to be killed immediately. The carcasses of such of them as are diseased and are unfit for human food at the time they are killed must be immediately transported to the city crematory and burned.

6. The Director of Agriculture will refuse to permit the transfer from the ship or vessel on which they arrive at the port of Manila to any other vessel, lighter or other form of water-craft, or to the shore, of all animals hopelessly ill with any dangerous communicable disease or suffering from such disease to such an extent as to render them unfit for human food; provided that the Director of Agriculture will, in his discretion, authorize the killing of such animals on the ship or lighter, or on the shore, immediately after their arrival, and their immediate transfer to the city crematory where they must be immediately burned.

7. Landing privileges similar to those authorized in Sections 3, 4, 5 and 6 of this Rule will be extended to animals arriving at other ports of entry in the Philippine Islands, whenever such ports provide suitable slaughter houses, approved by the Director of Agriculture, in which animals may be conveniently housed and killed without danger of spreading infection. This order shall take effect immediately upon its approval by the Secretary of the Interior.

WEATHER REPORT.

The Hongkong Observatory yesterday issued the following report:—

On the 16th at 11.55 a.m.—The barometer has risen considerably over Japan, and fallen moderately in N. China.

The depression in the South remains almost stationary over S.E. Luzon.

The high pressure area is spreading Eastwards over Japan.

Strong monsoon may be expected in the Formosa Channel and N. to N.E. gales over the N. part of the China Sea.

Hongkong rainfall for the 24 hours ending at 10 a.m. to-day, 0.00 inches.

The forecast for the 24 hours ending at noon to-day is as follows:—

Hongkong & Neighbourhood: N.E. winds, fresh; fine.

Formosa Channel: N.E. winds, strong.

South coast of China between Hongkong and Lamook: Same as No. 1.

South coast of China between Hongkong and Hainan: Same as No. 2.

SALE OF FIREARMS TO CHINA.

FORMATION OF JAPANESE TRUST.

Japanese papers report that the Chinese Government is eager to improve the Army, and the number of rifles and guns purchased by each provincial government is rapidly increasing.

Great importance is now placed by merchants of various countries on the export of firearms to China, and an acute rivalry has sprung up in the sale of firearms to China. The diversity of nationality of the competitors is evident in the struggle. At present Messrs. Armstrong & Co. of England, and Krupps of Germany, reign supreme. In Japan the Mitsui, Okura, and Takata have been competing among themselves.

The German merchants are said to be obtaining the Japanese in the lavie bribery of Chinese officials, and not grudgingly expending on this object. Aware of the disadvantage under which Japanese firm labour in being divided and striving in competition against each other the Mitsui, Okura, and Takata have formed a trust to sell firearms to China. The Japanese military weapons are having a period of weakness since the war, and can spare time for manufacture of firearms for the Chinese Army. The Chinese officials are, however, influenced more by the commission they

NOTICE

Communications respecting Advertisements, Subscriptions, Printing, Binding, etc., should be addressed DAILY PRESS only, and special business matter THE MANAGER. Advertisements and Subscriptions which are not ordered for a fixed period will be continued until countermanded. Orders for extra copies of DAILY PRESS should be sent in before 11 a.m. on day of publication. After that hour the supply is limited. Only supplied for Cash. Telegraphic Address: Press Codes: A.B.C. 5th Ed. Libelle's. P.O. Box 33. Telephone No. 12.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

NOW READY.

THE IMPERIAL ANGLO-CHINESE DIARY, \$1.50.
THE IMPERIAL ANGLO-CHINESE DATE BOOK.
75 CENTS.
KELLY & WALSH LD.
Hongkong, 17th November, 1908. 1578
FOR SINGAPORE, PENANG AND CALCUTTA.

THE Steamship

"CATHERINE APGAR."
Captain W. L. A. Thomas, will be despatched for the above Ports on THURSDAY, the 19th inst., at NOON, instead of as previously advertised.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
DAVID SASSOON & Co., Ltd., Agents.
Hongkong, 16th November, 1908. 1562

"BEN" LINE OF STEAMERS

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

S.S. "BENLOMOND,"
FROM MIDDLESBROUGH, ANTWERP, LONDON AND STRAITS.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo are hereby informed that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the Godowns and/or extra Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Ltd., whence and/or from the wharves delivery may be obtained.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godown, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 30th Nov., will be subject to suit.
All Claims against the Steamer must be presented to the Underwriter on or before the 30th Nov., or they will not be recognized.
All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 30th Nov., at 11 a.m.
No Fire Insurance has been effected.
Bills of Lading will be countersigned by
GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co., Agents.
Hongkong, 16th October, 1908. 1577

REMOVAL

THE Office of Mr. O. D. THOMSON, Solicitor, has been REMOVED to No. 50, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.
Hongkong, 16th November, 1908. 1571

ANNUAL CLEARANCE SALE.

FR 10TH TILL 30TH NOVEMBER.

CHINESE, JAPANESE, AND INDIAN SILKS, CLOTHS, CANTON LINEN, EMBROIDERIES, SHAWLS, LACES, CARPETS, RUGS, DRAPERY, FANCY GOODS, &c., &c.
BARGAINS!
BARGAINS!
BARGAINS!

Kindly note that the above Articles are suitable for presents for Christmas and New Year.
Inspection earnestly solicited.
D. O'HELLARAH,
2, D'Agular Street.
Hongkong, 14th November, 1908. 1568

HONGKONG ST. ANDREW'S SOCIETY.
ST. ANDREW'S BALL, November 30th 1908, and TWO PRACTICE DANCES, on WEDNESDAY, 18th and 25th November, from 5 to 7 p.m.

Scotsmen (Nav. J. Military, or Members of the Civil Community) desiring to subscribe to the above are requested to forward their names to the undersigned.
No Scotsman can attend the Dance and Practice but as a Subscriber.
DAVID WOOD,
Hon. Secretary.
Hongkong, 7th November, 1908. 1559

NOTICE

LADIES, YOUR KIND ATTENTION, PLEASE!

HOOSAIN-ALI & Co., beg to announce another GREAT CLEARANCE SALE ONE MONTH ONLY.
SUMMER AUTUMN AND WINTER GOODS.

All at BED ROCK PRICES.
Don't miss this opportunity.

HOOSAIN-ALI & Co.,
No. 14, Queen's Road, Central
Hongkong, 1st October, 1908. 651

GRACA & CO.
(Established 1896).
No. 27, Des Voeux Road, opposite the P. & O.'s Office.

Dealers in Raw Asiatic and Foreign Postage Stamps.
View and Artistic Postcards.
Novels, Cigars and all other Philatelic Goods.
New and rare fine collection of 4,600 Stamps for \$750.
Inspection earnestly invited. 1373

SANG MOW.
TATTAN AND GRASS.
FURNITURE, TABLES, SETTERS & LONG CHAIRS.
BAMBOO BLINDS, MATTINGS in all colours on Sale.

All Orders receive prompt attention.
59A, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL, HONGKONG.
Hongkong, 20th February, 1908. 401

INTIMATIONS

HARBOUR MASTER'S DEPARTMENT.

IT IS HEREBY NOTIFIED that Information has been received from the Military Authorities that GUN PRACTICE will be carried out under:-

On WEDNESDAY, the 18th November:-
From Stonecutters S.D. in a Westerly direction, at ranges up to 7,000 yards, commencing at 9.30 A.M., and finishing at 12 Noon.

On THURSDAY and MONDAY, the 19th and 23rd November:-
From Stonecutters S.D. in a Westerly direction, at ranges up to 7,000 yards, commencing at 9.30 A.M., and finishing at 12 Noon.

On TUESDAY, the 24th November:-
From Stonecutters S.D. in a Westerly direction, at ranges up to 8,000 yards, commencing at 10 A.M., and finishing at 12 Noon.

On TUESDAY and MONDAY, the 24th and 30th November:-
From Stonecutters S.D. in a North-Westerly direction, at ranges up to 7,000 yards, commencing at 7 P.M., and finishing at 10 P.M.

On MONDAY, the 30th November:-
From Stonecutters S.D. in a Westerly direction, at ranges up to 8,000 yards, commencing at 10 A.M., and finishing at 12 Noon.

If the weather is unfavourable on any of the above dates, practice will take place on the following day.
All ships, junks and other vessels are to keep clear of the ranges.

C. W. DECKWITH, Lieutenant, R.N., Harbour Master, &c.,
Hongkong, 13th November, 1908. 1569



SANITARY BOARD OFFICE,
Hongkong.

To the OWNERS OF DOMESTIC BUILDINGS.

TAKE NOTICE that under No. 5 of the DOMESTIC CLEANLINESS and VENTILATION BYE-LAWS (as amended), every domestic building or part of such building within the EASTERN Division of the City of Victoria and the EASTERN Division of Kowloon occupied by members of more than one family, except those within the European Reservation or in Kowloon, South of Austin Road or those parts of a domestic building used as a Shop, Office or Godown, must be CLEANED and LIME-WASHED THROUGHOUT by the owners during the months of October and November.

N.B.—The word "throughout" used in this notice means that the houses should be lime-washed in respect of all the walls of each room, all outside partitions, stair casings and stair linings, all ceilings and the undersides of roofs in main buildings, offices and servants' quarters and inclusive of verandahs.
The backyard must have its containing walls lime-washed up to the level of the first floor.
Carved, painted or polished woodwork in good condition, however, need not be lime-washed but must be cleaned.

The Eastern Division of the City is bounded on the West by Queen Street and Peel Street; Kowloon divided into the Eastern and Western Divisions by Robinson Road and a straight line drawn from the North and thereof through the Yumati Service Reservoir to the Northern Boundary of Kowloon.
The Government Limewashing Contractor is prepared to cleanse and lime-wash floors at the rate of \$1.10 per floor on application being made to the Secretary of the Sanitary Board.

A. GIBSON, Secretary.
Dated this 2nd day of November, 1908. 1561

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

No. 322 (Special).

CHINA SEA.

SHANGHAI DISTRICT.

TEMPORARY WITHDRAWAL OF THE "TUNGSHA" LIGHTVESSEL.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that on or about the 19th instant the Lightvessel "TUNGSHA" will be removed for repairs, and that the temporary Lightvessel "WAI TUNG" will take her place.

The "Wai Tung" is a Steam Lighter, 125 feet long, painted a dark colour, with one black funnel, one derrick and two masts. Her after-mast, which will be surmounted by a Black ball, will have a yard across, from each arm of which will be exhibited by night two Sixth Order Fixed White lights, one vertically over the other.

The Upper light will be 50 feet above the sea, and the distance between the upper and lower lights will be 15 feet. In clear weather these lights should be visible 10 miles.

A White light will also be exhibited from sunset to sunrise on the foremast at a height of 5 feet above the rail, to show the direction in which the Lightvessel is heading.

During foggy or thick weather, a gong will be sounded at intervals of one minute.
If the Lightvessel be driven from her proper position to one where she is of no use as a guide to shipping, the usual lights will not be exhibited, but a small fixed Red light will be shown at each end of the vessel; the ball will be struck as soon as possible and until struck, will be surmounted by a Red flag.

N.B.—It may possibly happen that one or both of the vertical lights on one yardarm of the temporary Lightvessel may be obscured by her own masts of funnel to a vessel that is approaching her.

W. FERRIS TYLER, Coast Inspector.
Shanghai, 9th November, 1908. 1572

DR. M. H. CHAU.

DR. M. H. CHAU, D.D.S.,
SYSTEM OF DENTISTRY.
33, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.
From the University of Pennsylvania, U.S.A.
Hongkong, 17th April, 1907. 1261

SIEN TING.

SURGEON DENTIST.
No. 10, D'AGUILAR STREET.

TERMS VERY MODERATE.
Consultation Free.
Hongkong, 21st September, 1905. 1327

ENTERTAINMENT

THEATRE ROYAL

Under the Distinguished Patronage of
H.E. SIR F. LUGARD.

A GRAND CONCERT

In aid of the Soldiers' and Sailors' Home (Arsenal Street).

ON SATURDAY,

NOVEMBER 21st, at 9 P.M.

Dress Circle \$3.00
Stalls 2.00
Pit 1.00

SERVICE TICKETS HALF-PRICE.

Plan and Booking at S. MOUTRIE & Co., Chater Road.
Hongkong, 30th October, 1908. 1564

A TACK & CO.

26, DES VOEUX ROAD, CENTRAL.

JUST LANDED

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF KODAK FILMS AND ACCESSORIES.

DEVELOPING AND PRINTING UNDERTAKEN.

Hongkong, 10th September, 1908. 81

A LING & CO.

14, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

FURNITURE AND PHOTO GOODS STORE.

Photographic Goods of every Description in Stock.

Developing and Printing Undertaken.
Hongkong, 31st July, 1907. 148

SINGON & CO.

IRON, STEEL, METAL, AND HARDWARE MERCHANTS.

Wholesale and Retail Importers of Pig Iron and Foundry Coke Importers. General Storekeepers and Shipbuilders. 35 & 37, HING LOONG STREET, (2nd Street, west of Central market) Telephone No. 515. 600

FOR SALE

FOR SALE.

A S. a going concern, a Large DRESS-MAKING and MILLINERY ESTABLISHMENT, situated in the most central part of the town, together with the unexpired portion of the lease of the premises.
For Particulars apply to:-
Care of "Daily Press" Office.
Hongkong, 14th November, 1908. 1567

FOR SALE

FOR SALE.

THREE GOOD BUTTERFLY CABINETS.
For particulars address:-
"ENTOMOLOGIST,"
Care of "Daily Press" Office.
Hongkong, 9th November, 1908. 1564

CHINA EXPRESS CO.

3, DUNDRELL STREET.

FOR SALE

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE A Quantity of NETTING for TENNIS COURTS, etc., at less than half cost.
GOREZ-ANSCHUTZ FOCAL PLANE CAMERA, PRONOR MATHIAS, DISHES and CHEMICALS.
Hongkong, 5th August, 1908. 1557

TO LET

TO LET.

ONE OFFICE ROOM, Third Floor, New Praya 2, Opposite Murray Pier.
Apply to:-
SCHULTZ & CO.
Hongkong, 28th July, 1908. 1015

TO LET

TO LET.

GROUND FLOOR ROOMS in No. 2, PRUDEN'S HILL.
Apply within.
Hongkong, 6th November, 1908. 1535

TO LET

TO LET.

FROM 1st DECEMBER, 1908, "FUNG-SHUI," 121, PLANTATION ROAD, THE PEAK. This house which is admirably situated and within easy distance of the tram, is fully furnished and contains Drawing and Dining Rooms, Three Large and One Small Bedrooms, Dressing and Bath Rooms, Pantry, Kitchen and Laundry, Servants' Quarters, Poultry House, Large Vegetable Garden (planted with English seeds) Flower Garden and Lawn.

For further particulars apply to:-
JOHNSON, STOKES & MASTER, Solicitors.
8, Des Voeux Road Central.
Hongkong, 6th November, 1908. 1536

TO LET

TO LET.

ROOMS in HOTEL MANAGER, suitable for OFFICE or CHAMBER.
Apply to:-
HENRY HUMPHREYS, Alexandra Buildings.
Hongkong, 11th November, 1908. 1550

TO LET

TO LET.

NOS. 17 and 21, SEYMOUR ROAD.
Apply to:-
COMPTON'S DEPARTMENT, Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
Hongkong, 31st July, 1908. 88

TO LET

TO LET.

GODOWN, No. 97, PRAYA EAST.

Apply to:-
CHATER & MODY, Victoria Buildings.
Hongkong, 19th October, 1908. 1452

TO LET

TO LET.

A HOUSE in KNITSFORD TERRACE KOWLOON.
Apply to:-
THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT AND AGENCY CO., LTD.
Hongkong, 1st November, 1908. 85

TO LET

TO LET.

OFFICES and ROOMS on the 1st and 2nd Floors of No. 14, Des Voeux Road Central (formerly occupied by Messrs. SHEWAN TOMES & Co.).
Apply to:-
THE COMPTON'S DEPARTMENT, E. D. SASSOON & CO., Queen's Road Central.
Hongkong, 10th June, 1908. 947

TO LET

TO LET.

NO. 52, CAINE ROAD.
Apply to:-
SAM WANG CO., LTD., 81, Queen's Road Central.
Hongkong, 30th September, 1908. 90

TO LET

TO LET.

A BERTHOLWYN, PEAK ROAD, from 1st March next. Excellently furnished, Hot and Cold Water laid on. Tennis Court and Swimming Bath.
Apply to:-
HUMPHREYS ESTATE AND FINANCE CO., LTD.
Hongkong, 6th October, 1908. 1372

TO LET

TO LET.

TO BE LET, a Portion of MARINE LOT No. 285 at NORTH POINT, Suitable for above Purpose. EXTENSIVE WATER FRONT. DEEP WATER.

Also FOR SALE. Portions of MARINE LOTS Nos. 31 & 36 on PRAYA EAST. Approximate AREA 45,000 SQUARE FEET. 999 YEARS LEASE. For Particulars, apply to:-
CEO. FENNICK & Co., Ltd.
Hongkong, 8th June, 1906. 184

TO LET

TO LET.

A HOUSE in WONG NEI CHONG ROAD.
A HOUSE in RYON TERRACE, No. 10, DES VOEUX ROAD CENTRAL, 1st floor.

HATHERLEIGH, Conduit Road. OFFICES in YORK BUILDING. GODOWNS in PRAYA EAST. BLUE BUILDINGS and No. 16B, Des Voeux Road next to the Hongkong Hotel.

FLATS in MORRIS TERRACE.
Apply to:-
THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT AND AGENCY CO., LTD.
Hongkong, 1st November, 1908. 861

TO LET

TO LET.

NO. 3, OBSERVATORY VILLAS, Kowloon. FIVE-ROOMED HOUSE with Electric and Gas Lights; Tennis Court, etc. Moderate Rental.
Apply to:-
ARRATON V. APCAR & CO., 45, WYNDHAM STREET.
Hongkong, 25th September, 1908. 1352

TO LET

TO LET.

FROM 1st MAY.
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Hongkong, 18th January, 1908. 221

TO LET

TO LET.

2. BEACONFIELD ARCADE, facing the Far East Hotel. GRAVEY BUILDING, No. 4, Peak No. 55, ELGIN TERRACE. BEACONFIELD ARCADE, Fine Offices and Dwelling Rooms.

No. 15, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL, Top Floor, (over Calbeck MacGregor). OFFICES in Queen's Road Central. BELLILLO TERRACE HOUSES, ROBINSON ROAD.

A GODOWN in Duddell Street, No. 3, DUNDRELL STREET Shop. No. 2, DES VOEUX VILLAS (PEAK).
Apply to:-
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Hongkong, 3rd November, 1908. 89

TO LET

TO LET.

THE ROOMS on the 1st floor of No. 34, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL (opposite the Far East Hotel). The Rooms are light, spacious and well ventilated. Very moderate rent. Immediate Possession.
Apply to:-
YEE SANG FAT & CO., Same address.
Hongkong, 28th January, 1907. 270

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GODOWN, No. 54, DUNDRELL STREET.
Apply to:-
THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT AND AGENCY CO., LTD.
Hongkong, 1st November, 1908. 823

TO LET

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OFFICES in a modern building, suitable for a business or professional office.
Apply to:-
SECRETARY, A. S. Watson & Co., Limited.
Hongkong, 23rd April, 1907. 91

TO LET

TO LET.

COAL YARD. Immediate Possession. A PORTION of the COMPOUND of Marine Lot, No. 42, Wanchai, Praya East.
Apply to:-
F. MODY & CO.,
Hongkong, 23rd July, 1908. 1342

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CAPITAL PAID-UP Yen 24,000,000
RESERVE FUND 15,100,000

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HONGKONG—INTEREST ALLOWED.
On Current Account at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balance.
On fixed deposits for 12 months 5% per annum
" " " " 3 " 4%
" " " " 3 " 3%
TAKEO TAKAMICHI, Manager.
Hongkong, 12th September, 1908. 524

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(NETHERLANDS TRADING SOCIETY) — ESTABLISHED 1824.

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" " " " 3 " 3%
J. L. VAN HOUTEN, Agent.
Hongkong, 16th July, 1908. 25

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| FOR | STEAMERS | TO SAIL | REMARKS |
|--|----------|-----------------|----------------------------|
| SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE, SINGAPORE, and YOKOHAMA. | SICILIA | On 22nd Nov. | Freight and Passage. |
| SHANGHAI | DEVANHA | About 26th Nov. | Freight and Passage. |
| LONDON via USUAL PORTS | OCEANA | Noon, 28th Nov. | See Special Advertisement. |
| LONDON and ANTWERP via SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, and SUEZ. | SOMALI | On 2nd Dec. | Freight and Passage. |

For further Particulars, apply to

E. A. HEWETT
Superintendent.

Hongkong, 13th November, 1908.

CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LIMITED.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

| FOR | STEAMERS | TO SAIL |
|---|----------|----------------------|
| MANILA | TEAN | On 17th Nov., 4 P.M. |
| KINGPO and SHANGHAI | CHENAN | On 18th Nov., 4 P.M. |
| HOIHOW, PAKHOI and HAIPHONG | SINGAN | On 18th Nov., 8 A.M. |
| CHEFOO and TIENTSIN | KUEICHOV | On 19th Nov., 4 P.M. |
| AMOI, MANILA, CEBU and ILOILO | KALFONG | On 20th Nov., Noon. |
| SAMARANG and SOERABAYA | SHANTUNG | On 20th Nov., 4 P.M. |
| MANILA ZAMBOANGA, PORT DARWIN, THURSDAY ISLAND, COOKTOWN, CAIRNS, TOWNSVILLE, BRISBANE, SYDNEY, with Transhipment for TASMANIA, NEW ZEALAND, ADELAIDE, FREMANTLE and PERTH. | CHANGSHA | On 23rd Nov., 4 P.M. |

AUSTRALIAN STEAMERS have superior accommodation with Electric Light throughout and Electric Fans in the Staterooms. A daily qualified Surgeon is carried. Cargo booked through for all Australian, New Zealand and Tasmanian Ports.

SHANGHAI STEAMERS have good Saloon Passenger accommodation and take cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports.

REDUORO SALOON FAKES, SINGLE AND RETURN TO MANILA AND TELEPHONE 86.

For Freight or Passage, apply to—
Hongkong, 17th November, 1908.BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
AGENTS.

HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE HAMBURG.

EAST ASIATIC FREIGHT SERVICE.

Regular Sailings from JAPAN, CHINA and PHILIPPINES, via STRAITS and COLOMBO, to HAVRE, BREMEN and HAMBURG and to NEW YORK.

TAKING Cargo at Through Rates to all European North Continental and British Ports, also Trieste, Lisbon, Oporto, Marseilles, Genoa, and other Mediterranean, Levantine, Black Sea and Baltic Ports, and all North and South American Ports.

Also via Aden or Port Said, by the Company's "Arabian and Persian Service" to Arabian and Persian Gulf Ports.

NEXT SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG:

| OUTWARD. | HOMeward. |
|--------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| For SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA & KOBE: | For HAVRE & HAMBURG: |
| S.S. SCANDIA ... 13th Nov. | S.S. SENEGBAMBIA ... 18th Nov. |
| S.S. ISTRIA ... 5th Dec. | For Marseilles, Havre & Hamburg: |
| S.S. BARCELONA ... 17th Dec. | S.S. SITHONIA ... 4th Dec. |
| S.S. ANDALUSIA ... 27th Dec. | For HAVRE, BREMEN & HAMBURG: |
| S.S. SAXONIA ... 9th Jan., 09 | S.S. SEGOVIA ... 8th Dec. |
| | For HAVRE, ROTTERDAM & HAMBURG: |
| | S.S. SCANDIA ... 22nd Dec. |

Further Particulars, apply to—

HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE,
Hongkong, 14th November, 1908.

INDO-CHINA S. NAV. CO., LD.

PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG (SUBJECT TO ALTERATION).

| FOR | STEAMERS | TO SAIL |
|------------------------------|------------|----------------------------|
| SHANGHAI | HANGSANG | Thursday, 19th Nov., Noon. |
| TIENTSIN | CHONGSHING | Friday, 20th Nov., Noon. |
| MANILA | LOONGSANG | Friday, 20th Nov., 4 P.M. |
| SEHAI, YOKOHAMA, KOBE & MOJI | NAMSANG | Saturday, 21st Nov., Noon. |
| SINGAPORE, PENANG & CALCUTTA | POOKSANG | Friday, 27th Nov., 1 P.M. |
| MANILA | YUENSANG | Friday, 27th Nov., 4 P.M. |

RETURN TOURS TO JAPAN.

The steamers "KUTSANG," "NAMSANG" and "POOKSANG" leave about every 3 weeks for Shanghai and Yokohama returning via Kobe (Inland Sea) and Moji to Hongkong, providing a stay of 5 to 6 days in Japan; if passengers leave the steamer at Yokohama and rejoin at Kobe. These vessels have all modern improvements and are fitted throughout with Electric Light. A daily qualified surgeon is also carried.

Steamers have superior accommodation for First-Class Passengers and are fitted throughout with Electric Light.

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Hongkong, 14th November, 1908.

GENERAL MANAGERS.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA

REGULAR STEAMSHIP SERVICE BETWEEN
HONGKONG, SOUTH CHINA COAST PORTS
AND FORMOSA.

PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG— SUBJECT TO ALTERATION

| FOR | THE CO'S S.S. | LEAVING |
|---------------------|-------------------|------------------------------|
| LAUREN | JOSHIN MARU | TUESDAY, 17th Nov., 10 A.M. |
| AMOI | CHOSHEUN MARU | THURSDAY, 19th Nov., 10 A.M. |
| SHANGHAI via SWATOW | AMOI & KOCHOW | at Daylight. |
| AMOI & KOCHOW | TAMSIU via SWATOW | SUNDAY, 22nd Nov., 10 A.M. |
| TAMSIU via SWATOW | AMOI | at 9 A.M. |

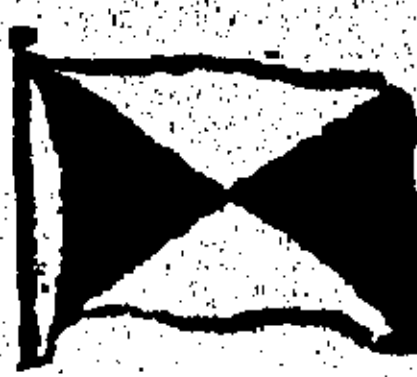
These new Steamers have excellent accommodation for First and Second Class Passengers and are fitted throughout with electric light. First-class Cabins Amidships. Unrivaled Table.

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Hongkong, 17th November, 1908.

T. ARIMA, Manager.



HONGKONG-MANILA.

Highest Class, newest, fastest and most luxurious Steamers between Hongkong and Manila. Saloon amidships. Electric Light. Perfect Cuisine. SURGEON and STEWARDESSES carried. All the most up-to-date arrangements for comfort of Passengers.

CHINA AND MANILA

STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

| STEAMSHIP | TONS | CAPTAIN | FOR | SAILING DATE |
|-----------|------|--------------|--------|---------------------|
| ZAFIRO | 2540 | R. Rodger | Manila | On 21st Nov., Noon. |
| RUBI | 2540 | R. W. Almond | Manila | On 23rd Nov., Noon. |

For Freight or Passage apply to

SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.,
GENERAL MANAGERS.

Hongkong, 16th November, 1908.

CHARGEURS REUNIS FRENCH STEAMSHIP COMPANY. HEAD OFFICE: PARIS.

ALL ROUND THE WORLD LINE.

OUTWARD via SUEZ—Antwerp, Dunkirk, La Pallice, Marseilles, Genoa, Naples, Colombo, Singapore, Hongkong, Chienwan, (Peking Tientsin), Kobe, Yokohama, YOKOHAMA to HONGKONG in 30 DAYS.

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YOKOHAMA to YAGOOVIE 13 DAYS.

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PROPOSED SAILINGS:

CORSE ... 26th Nov. AMIRAL MAGON ... 4th March 09

AMIRAL DUFFRE ... 11th Jan. 09

New Train Sore, 16,000 tons Displacement, 1st Class accommodation, Splendidly equipped with single berth Cabins.

Intermediate Class and Rates of Passage. All Round the World Tickets by these boats.

For Further Particulars, apply to—

P. NALIN, Acting Agent,
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Hongkong, 12th November, 1908.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA. (THE JAPAN MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.)

PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG— SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

| DESTINATIONS. | STEAMERS. | SAILING DATES 1908. |
|--|----------------|-----------------------------------|
| MARSEILLES, LONDON and ANTWERP, via SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, and PORT SAID. | KANAGAWA MARU | WED'DAY, 25th Nov., at Daylight. |
| VICTORIA, B.C. and SEATTLE, via SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA, and YAGOOVIE. | HAKATA MARU | WED'DAY, 9th Dec., at Daylight. |
| SYDNEY and MELBOURNE, via MANILA, THURSDAY ISLAND, TOWNSVILLE, and BRISBANE. | YAWATA MARU | TUESDAY, 24th Nov., at 4 P.M. |
| BOMBAY via SINGAPORE, NAGASAKI, KOBE, and YOKOHAMA. | NIKKO MARU | FRIDAY, 27th Nov., at Noon. |
| SHANGHAI and KOBE. | KAGESHIMA MARU | THURSDAY, 26th Nov., at Noon. |
| KOBE and YOKOHAMA. | NIKKO MARU | WED'DAY, 25th Nov., at Noon. |
| | YAKAGARI MARU | THURSDAY, 26th Nov., at Noon. |
| | BINGO MARU | SATURDAY, 23rd Nov., at Daylight. |

* Omitting Yokohama.

† Fitted with Marconi's System of Wireless Telegraphy.

† Through Passenger Tickets issued to the Principal Cities in the United States, Canada and Europe, in connection with the GREAT NORTHERN RAILWAY and Atlantic Steamers. Round-the-World Tickets also issued. Between Nagasaki and Yokohama, 1st and 2nd Class through Passengers have the option of travelling by Rail.

For further information as to Freight, Passage, Sailings, &c., apply at the Company's Local Branch Office in Prince's Buildings, First Floor, Chater Road.

T. KUSUMOTO,

Hongkong, 17th November, 1908.

MANAGER. 356

EAST ASIATIC CO., LD.

COPENHAGEN, SINGAPORE, BANGKOK & SHANGHAI.

RUSSIAN EAST ASIATIC CO., LD., ST. PETERSBURG & VLADIVOSTOK.

SWEDISH EAST ASIATIC CO., LD. GOTHENBURG.

PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG. SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

| DESTINATIONS. | STEAMERS. | DATE OF SAILING. |
|-------------------------------------|-----------|------------------|
| MARSEILLES, HAVRE and BALTIC PORTS. | "CANTON" | 20th November. |
| SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA and KOBE. | "SIAM" | 29th November. |
| MARSEILLES, HAVRE and COPENHAGEN. | "SIAM" | End of December. |

For Further Particulars, apply to

Hongkong, 12th November, 1908.

MELOHERS & CO.,

AGENTS. 6

THOS. COOK & SON, TOURIST, STEAMSHIP & FORWARDING AGENTS, BANKERS, &c.

HEAD OFFICE: LUDGATE CIRCUS, LONDON, E.C. TICKETS to EUROPE by the principal STEAMSHIP LINES and TRANS-SIBERIAN RAILWAY.

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HONGKONG-SOUTH CHINA COAST PORTS.

HIGHEST CLASS—FASTEST AND MOST LUXURIOUS STEAMERS ON THE COAST, HAVING SPLENDID ACCOMMODATION FOR FIRST-CLASS PASSENGERS. ELECTRIC LIGHT AND FIRST-CLASS CUISINE.

| STEAMERS | FOR | LEAVING |
|----------------------------|-------------------------|--------------------------------|
| "HAINUN," Capt. Evans | SWATOW | TUESDAY, 17th Nov., at Noon. |
| "HAIYAN," Capt. Rouch | SWATOW, AMOI & FOOCHOW. | WEDNESDAY, 18th Nov., at Noon. |
| "HAICHING," Capt. Passmore | SWATOW, AMOI & FOOCHOW. | FRIDAY, 20th Nov., at Noon. |

For Freight and Passage apply to—

DOUGLAS, LAPRAIK & Co.,
GENERAL MANAGERS.

Hongkong, 17th November, 1908.

1576

SOUTH MANCHURIA RAILWAY CO.

SHORTEST AND QUICKEST ROUTE
BETWEEN
CHINA AND EUROPE VIA DAIREN (DALNY).

STEAMSHIP SERVICE—Regular Direct Weekly Service by the fast Passenger Steamer "Kobe Maru" (2,877 tons sailing from Dairen every Monday and from Shanghai every Friday, in connection with the South Manchuria Express and Trans-Siberian Route (International Train de Luxe).

MAIN RAILWAY LINE—Semi-Weekly Express Service from Dairen to Kwantung (in connection with the Siberian Express trains of Russian) by a train composed of excellently equipped Sleeping and Dining Cars expressly built for the Company by the Pullman Car Co. (This Service is available after October 28th, 1908).

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YINGKOU LINE—For Yingkou (Newchwang), 1 hour from Tashingha Junction.

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At DAIREN (Dalny), PORT ARTHUR and CHANGCHUN (KWANGHENGZU), and also very shortly at MUKDEN all managed by the Company and provided with every convenience, luxury, and comfort.

SOUTH MANCHURIA RAILWAY COMPANY, DAIREN.

Tel. Add: "MANCHU." Codes: A.B.C., 5th Ed., A.I. and Lieber's. 1908

SHIPPING IN PORT.

| STEAMERS. | AGENTS. |
|--|--|
| AMABA, British str., 1,565, C. J. Mattock, 10th Nov.—Wakamatsu 4th November, Coal—Jardine, Matheson & Co. | PAKIAT, German str., 1,018, J. Wenzel, 14th Nov.—Bamberg and Heliopol 3rd Nov., General—Butterfield & Swire. |
| BENARTY, British str., 2,510, J. D. Sarchot, 31st October—London 13th September, Iron and General—Gibb, Livingston & Co. | PENARUS, British str., 6,729, E. Wacral, 15th Nov.—Shanghai 12th Nov., General—Butterfield & Swire. |
| BENLOMOND, British str., 1,752, P. Sutherland, 15th Nov.—London 25th Sept., General—Gibb, Livingston & Co. | PHEMPEN, British str., 1,065, J. H. Scott, 9th Nov.—Saigon 4th Nov., Rice and General—Chinsee. |
| BAN-TEK, American str., 329, D. Francisco, Fabrigar, 5th Nov.—Manila 2nd Nov., Sugar—Order. | POMPEY, American str., 9,500, Jas. D. Smith, 15th Nov.—Tong Ho Island 15th Nov., Large materials—U.S. Navy, Cavite, P.I. PROMYNT, Norwegian str., 745, Christiansen, 6th November—Shanghai 3rd November, General—C. M. S. N. Co. |
| BORNEO, German str., 1,344, F. Samblit, 13th Nov.—Sandakan 7th Nov., General and Timber—Melchers & Co. | RAGNAR, Norwegian str., 1,221, G. H. Nielsen, 4th Nov.—Hongkong 1st November, Coal—Aagaard Thomsen & Co. |
| CANTON, Swedish str., 3,434, O. C. Nordfeir, 15th Nov.—Moji 10th Nov., Coal and General—Melchers & Co. | RAJAUD, German str., 1,193, H. Bremer, 8th Nov.—Bangkok and Swatow 7th Nov., Rice—Butterfield & Swire. |
| CATBRINE, Arabic str., British str., 1,730, W. D. A. Thomas, 12th Nov.—Calcutta & Straits 24th Oct., General—David Sassoon & Co. | SAMBIA, German str., 5,625, Hildebrandt, 1st Nov.—Shanghai 23rd October—Hamburg—Amelia Linie. |
| CHANGHAI, British str., 1,441, E. Finlayson, 6th Nov.—Melbourne via Ports 3rd Oct., General—Butterfield & Swire. | SHANGHAI, British str., 1,835, Robinson, 11th Nov.—Java, Sugar—Butterfield & Swire. |
| CHENAN, British str., 1,350, Wavell, 13th Nov.—Shanghai 10th Nov., General—Butterfield & Swire. | SHAOHUNG, British str., 1,307, McIntosh, 29th October—Shanghai and Amoy 28th Oct., General—Butterfield & Swire. |
| CHOSHU MARU, Japanese str., 1,633, T. Sargua, 15th Nov.—Shanghai and Swatow 14th Nov., General—Osaka Shosen Kaisha. | SINGAN, British str., 1,047, P. Jamieson, 13th Nov.—Haiphong Pakhoi and Hoihow 8th Nov., General—Butterfield & Swire. |
| DEWAWONGSE, German str., 1,037, F. Rehwalder, 4th Nov.—Bangkok 28th Oct., Rice and Meat—Butterfield & Swire. | STETTIN, British str., 1,326, G. Sangster, 5th November—Langkat, Sumatra, via Singapore 28th Oct.; Case Oil—Geo. M. Bain. |
| FEICHIANG, Chinese str., 980, Paramore, 10th November—Amoy, 9th Nov., General—Chinsee. | SUVERIC, British str., 1,000, Wm. Shorson, 10th Nov.—Manila 7th Nov., Food and General—Doddwell & Co. |
| GILBERT, French str., 558, Desmarin 9th Nov.—Kwang Chow Wan and Macao 5th Nov., General—L'Union Commerciale Indo-Chinoise. | SWANLEY, British str., 2,938, W. E. Steele, 15th Nov.—Chingwantao 9th Nov., Coal—Shewan Tomes & Co. |
| HAIYAN, French str., 475, O. A. Hoeg, 7th November—Hoihow 4th Nov., General—A. R. Marty. | TEAN, British str., 1,346, A. W. Outerbridge, 13th Nov.—Manila 10th Nov., General—Butterfield & Swire. |
| HAIYAN, British str., 636, J. W. Evans, 14th Nov.—Faochow 12th Nov., Amoy 13th and Swatow 14th, General—Douglas, Lapraik & Co. | TILJAL, Dutch str., 2,479, Emmerick, 8th November—Shanghai 6th Nov., Ballast—Sara-China-Japan Lin. |
| HAIYAN, British str., 1,278, A. E. Holgins, 5th Nov.—Amoy 4th November, General—Douglas Lapraik & Co. | TUSCARORA, British str., 3,925, Holmhead, 13th November—San Francisco, 10th Oct., and Moji 8th November Bulk Oil—Standard Oil Co. |
| HANGSANG, British str., 1,356, S. Wilde, 23rd Oct.—Shanghai and Swatow 23rd October, General—Jardine, Matheson & Co. | USHER, British str., 2,350, Perry, 27th Oct.—Manila 23rd October, Ballast—Master. |
| HONGKONG, French str., 742, A. Cornelissen, 7th Nov.—Haiphong and Hoihow 5th Nov., General and Pigs—A. R. Marty. | WOSANG, British str., 1,127, L. F. G. Nuresey, 10th November—Newchwang and Chefoo, 4th November, General—Jardine, Matheson & Co. |
| INVERCLYDE, British str., 3,213, W. H. Lee, 14th November—Keelung, 12th November, General—Shewan Tomes & Co. | SAILING VESSELS. |
| IYO MARU, Japanese str., 6,517, S. Istikawa, 14th Nov.—Seattle 13th Oct., Flour and General—Nippon Yusen Kaisha. | DAYLIGHT, British barque, 3,050, M. Bryde, 9th October—Yokohama, 19th September, Ballast—Standard Oil Co. |
| JOSHIN MARU, Japanese str., 702, Y. Kaburagi, 11th Nov.—Swatow 10th Nov., General—Osaka Shosen Kaisha. | EOLIPES, British 4-masted bark, 2,968, James White, 38th Aug.—New York 26th April, Case Oil—Standard Oil Co. |
| KAIPOHO, British str., 965, Mathias, 15th Nov.—Hilo 11th Nov., Sugar—Butterfield & Swire. | LYNDHURST, British 4-masted barque, 2,500, Parnell, 14th September—Bangkok 25th August, Case Oil—Standard Oil Co. |
| KIANGPING, Chinese str., 1,222, Drissander, 14th November—Chinkiang, 9th November, General—Kwong Ma Wo. | |
| KUEICHOV, British str., 1,215, S. Hooker, 14th Nov.—Tientsin and Chaochow 9th November, General—Butterfield & Swire. | |
| KWANGTAN, Chinese str., 1,586, W. H. Lund, 13th Nov.—Shanghai 10th Nov., General—Lloyd. | |
| LOCKSHU, German str., 1,023, W. Taubert, 13th Nov.—Bangkok 3rd Nov., Rice—N. D. Lloyd. | |
| MANILA, German steamer, 1,198, T. Minssen, 13th November—Melbourne 19th October, General—Melchers & Co. | |
| NANCHANG, British str., 1,040, W. J. Miller, 11th November—Newchwang and Chefoo 5th Nov., General—Butterfield & Swire. | |

NATAL LINE OF STEAMERS.

THE Undersigned GENERAL AGENTS are prepared to issue THROUGH TICKETS OF LADING for all the principal ports in SOUTH AMERICA, in connection with INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO.'s fortnightly service from CALCUTTA to CALCUTTA. Sailings from CALCUTTA for CAPE PORTS every fortnight. For Freight and further particulars, apply to

DODWELL & CO., LIMITED.

General Agents for China and Japan.

Hongkong, 4th August, 1908.

9

POST OFFICE NOTICE

In accordance with an instruction received from the American Postal Authorities for the present the weight limit on parcels to America by the direct route has been altered from 11 lbs. to its old limit 4 lbs. 6 ozs.

Approximate times of closing mail at Shanghai via Dally and Siberia.
27th November, at 11.30 a.m.
3rd December, at 8.30 p.m.
11th December, at 11.00 a.m.

The *Gordon*, with the German mail of the 21st October, left Singapore on Saturday, the 14th inst., at 5 p.m., and may be expected here on or about Thursday, the 19th inst., at 6 a.m.
The *Empress of China*, with the Canadian mail left Shanghai on Monday, the 16th inst., at 2 p.m., and may be expected here on Thursday, the 19th inst., at 9 a.m.

| FOR | PER | DATE |
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| Swatow, Amoy and Tamsui | <i>Joshin Maru</i> | Tuesday, 17th, 9.00 a.m. |
| Swatow | <i>Beniamin</i> | Tuesday, 17th, 11.00 a.m. |
| Nagasaki, Kobe and Yokohama | <i>Perseus</i> | Tuesday, 17th, noon |
| Singapore | <i>Huangshan</i> | Tuesday, 17th, 1.15 p.m. |
| Manila | <i>Feiching</i> | Tuesday, 17th, 3.00 p.m. |
| Shanghai | <i>Teian</i> | Tuesday, 17th, 3.00 p.m. |
| Manila, Hongkong and Haiphong | <i>Triumph</i> | Wednesday, 18th, 9.00 a.m. |
| Swatow, Amoy and Foochow | <i>Haitan</i> | Wednesday, 18th, 10.00 a.m. |

EUROPE, &c., India via Taitoria.
(Late Letters 11.00 to 11.30 a.m. Extra Postage 10 cents.)
(Letters posted in all the Pillar Boxes in time for the first clearance will be included in this contract mail.)

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| Manila | <i>Heungshan</i> | Wednesday, 18th, 1.15 p.m. |
| Amoy | <i>Tsimahi</i> | Wednesday, 18th, 2.00 p.m. |
| Ningpo and Shanghai | <i>Chenian</i> | Wednesday, 18th, 3.00 p.m. |
| Swatow, Amoy, Foochow and Shanghai | <i>Choshun Maru</i> | Wednesday, 18th, 5.00 p.m. |
| Hohow, Pakhoi and Haiphong | <i>Tyikim</i> | Wednesday, 18th, 5.00 p.m. |
| Singapore | <i>Catherine Apar</i> | Thursday, 19th, 11.00 a.m. |
| Singapore, Penang and Calcutta | <i>Suvero</i> | Thursday, 19th, 11.00 a.m. |
| Manila, Hongkong and Haiphong | <i>Poklat</i> | Thursday, 19th, 11.00 a.m. |
| Manila, Hongkong and Haiphong | <i>Huangshan</i> | Thursday, 19th, 1.15 p.m. |
| Manila, Hongkong and Haiphong | <i>Heungshan</i> | Thursday, 19th, 3.00 p.m. |
| Manila, Hongkong and Haiphong | <i>Locks</i> | Friday, 20th, 11.00 a.m. |
| Manila, Hongkong and Haiphong | <i>Kaifong</i> | Friday, 20th, 11.00 a.m. |
| Manila, Hongkong and Haiphong | <i>Heungshan</i> | Friday, 20th, 1.15 p.m. |
| Manila, Hongkong and Haiphong | <i>Shantung</i> | Friday, 20th, 3.00 p.m. |
| Manila, Hongkong and Haiphong | <i>Longgang</i> | Friday, 20th, 3.00 p.m. |
| Manila, Hongkong and Haiphong | <i>Zafiro</i> | Saturday, 21st, 11.00 a.m. |
| Manila, Hongkong and Haiphong | <i>Namsang</i> | Saturday, 21st, 11.00 a.m. |
| Manila, Hongkong and Haiphong | <i>Heungshan</i> | Saturday, 21st, 1.15 p.m. |

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| Manila, Hongkong and Haiphong | <i>Changsha</i> | Monday, 23rd, 3.00 p.m. |
| Manila, Hongkong and Haiphong | <i>Tourane</i> | Tuesday, 24th, 3.00 p.m. |
| Manila, Hongkong and Haiphong | <i>Yao Maru</i> | Tuesday, 24th, 3.00 p.m. |
| Manila, Hongkong and Haiphong | <i>Kanagawa Maru</i> | Tuesday, 24th, 3.00 p.m. |
| Manila, Hongkong and Haiphong | <i>Nikko Maru</i> | Tuesday, 24th, 3.00 p.m. |
| Manila, Hongkong and Haiphong | <i>Yasuda Maru</i> | Friday, 27th, 1.00 a.m. |
| Manila, Hongkong and Haiphong | <i>Rockaway</i> | Friday, 27th, noon |
| Manila, Hongkong and Haiphong | <i>Yuenwang</i> | Saturday, 28th, 10.00 a.m. |
| Manila, Hongkong and Haiphong | <i>Buti</i> | Saturday, 28th, 10.00 a.m. |

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| Manila, Hongkong and Haiphong | <i>Shanghai, Moji, Kobe, Yokohama, Victoria and Seattle</i> | Tuesday, 24th, 3.00 p.m. |
| Manila, Hongkong and Haiphong | <i>Singapore, Penang and Calcutta</i> | Tuesday, 24th, 3.00 p.m. |
| Manila, Hongkong and Haiphong | <i>Nagasaki, Kobe and Yokohama</i> | Tuesday, 24th, 3.00 p.m. |
| Manila, Hongkong and Haiphong | <i>Manila, Thursday Island, Cooktown, Cairns, Townsville, Brisbane, Sydney, Melbourne, Adelaide, Perth and Fremantle</i> | Tuesday, 24th, 3.00 p.m. |
| Manila, Hongkong and Haiphong | <i>Singapore, Penang and Calcutta</i> | Tuesday, 24th, 3.00 p.m. |
| Manila, Hongkong and Haiphong | <i>Manila</i> | Tuesday, 24th, 3.00 p.m. |

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| Manila, Hongkong and Haiphong | <i>Manila</i> | Tuesday, 24th, 3.00 p.m. |

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| Manila, Hongkong and Haiphong | <i>Manila</i> | Tuesday, 24th, 3.00 p.m. |

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| Manila, Hongkong and Haiphong | <i>Singapore, Penang and Calcutta</i> | Tuesday, 24th, 3.00 p.m. |
| Manila, Hongkong and Haiphong | <i>Manila</i> | Tuesday, 24th, 3.00 p.m. |

COMMERCIAL

EXCHANGE

CLOSING QUOTATION.

November 16th.

| | |
|-----------------------------------|---------|
| Bank Bills, on demand | 1/8 |
| Bank Bills, at 30 days' sight | 1/8 1/2 |
| Bank Bills, at 4 months' sight | 1/8 3/4 |
| Credits, at 4 months' sight | 1/8 3/4 |
| Documentary Bills 4 months' sight | 1/8 3/4 |
| ON PARIS :— | |
| Bank Bills, on demand | 215 1/2 |
| Credits, at 4 months' sight | 220 |
| ON GERMAN :— | |
| on demand | 175 1/2 |

| | | |
|---------------------------|-------|------|
| ON NEW YORK:— | | |
| Bank Bills, on demand | | 41½ |
| Credits, at 60 days sight | | 43 |
| ON BOMBAY:— | | |
| Telegraphic Transfer | | 129½ |
| Bank, on demand | | 129½ |
| ON CALCUTTA:— | | |
| Telegraphic Transfer | | 129½ |
| Bank, on demand | | 129½ |
| ON SHANGHAI:— | | |

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| ON | Bank, at sight | 75 1/2 |
| | Private, 30 days sight | 76 1/2 |
| ON | YOKOHAMA :—On demand | 83 1/2 |
| ON | MANILA :—On demand—Pesos | 84 1/2 |
| ON | SINGAPORE :—On demand | 73 1/2 |
| ON | BATAVIA :—On demand | 103 1/2 |
| ON | HONGKONG :—On demand | 123 1/2 |
| ON | SAIGON :—On demand | 12 1/2 |
| ON | BANGKOK :—On demand | 89 1/2 |
| | BANK OF CHINA, Ltd., Shanghai | 81 1/2 |

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| ON SINGAPORE | On demand | 12 |
| ON SINGAPORE | On demand | 12 |
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JOINT STOCK SHARES.

Hongkong, November 16th.

COMPANY. PAID UP. QUOTATIONS.

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|------------------|--------|--------------|
| Alhambra | Pa 200 | Nominal |
| Bank | 125 | \$20, buyers |
| Hongkong & S'hai | 125 | \$20, buyers |

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|----------------------|----|--------------|
| National B. of China | 45 | \$1, buyers |
| China-Borneo Co. | 12 | \$10, buyers |
| China Light & P. Co. | 12 | \$1, sellers |
| China Provident | 12 | \$1, buyers |
| Cotton Mills | 12 | \$1, buyers |

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|---------------|----|-------------|
| Ewo | 12 | \$1, buyers |
| International | 12 | \$1, buyers |
| Laou Kung Mow | 12 | \$1, buyers |
| Soyeche | 12 | \$1, buyers |
| Dairy Farm | 12 | \$1, buyers |

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| H. & K. Wharf & G. | 12 | \$1, buyers |
| H. & W. Dock | 12 | \$1, buyers |
| New Amoy Dock | 12 | \$1, buyers |
| Shanghai Dock | 12 | \$1, buyers |
| Shai & H. Wharf | 12 | \$1, buyers |

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| Green Island Cement | 12 | \$1, buyers |
| Hongkong & S'hai | 12 | \$1, buyers |
| Hongkong Electric | 12 | \$1, buyers |
| Hongkong Hotel Co. | 12 | \$1, buyers |
| Hongkong Ice Co. | 12 | \$1, buyers |

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| H.K. Milling Co. Ltd. | 12 | \$1, buyers |
| Hongkong Kopo Co. | 12 | \$1, buyers |
| Insurance | 12 | \$1, buyers |
| Canton | 12 | \$1, buyers |
| China Fire | 12 | \$1, buyers |

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